

It is stated in Washington that Gen. John Bratton is mentioned for the mission to Peru. This appointment would gratify his numerous friends in Fairfield and the whole State.

MR. AND MRS. BLAINE were among the callers at the White House on last Friday. They were much pleased with the cordial reception given them by the President and Miss Cleveland, and spoke of their visit as a very pleasant one.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND was born on the 13th of March, 1837, consequently last Wednesday was his forty-eighth birthday. He received a number of guests on that day who had called to congratulate him and wish him many happy returns.

A RESOLUTION was offered by Senator Miller, of New York, and adopted by the Senate, authorizing the committee on agriculture and forestry to sit during the recess to consider the best means of preserving the forests upon the public domain.

TRENTON, New Jersey, was the scene of a destructive conflagration on the 21st inst., caused by the explosion of escaping gas. The fire originated in the capitol building, and, besides destroying valuable records, damaged the building to an amount which will not fall much below \$100,000.

SENATOR HAMPTON, on account of illness, has been unable to answer numerous letters received by him in reference to appointments, but says that applications for office have been filed in the proper departments. His health is now improving and he hopes to be out again soon.

THE ATTORNEY General under the reform administration has commenced the reduction of expenses by reducing the number of examiners in the Department of Justice from nine to four. This action is based on the belief that the interests of the Government do not require as many examiners as are at present employed. He retained those who had been longest in the service.

GEORGE GRAY, who has been elected to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Mr. Bayard, and Ephraim Wilson, Senator-elect from Maryland, were both escorted to the President's desk and took the oath of office on the 18th inst. A committee of two Senators were directed to wait on the President, and if he had no communications, then the Senate would adjourn sine die.

ABBEVILLE county is much stirred up upon the railroad question, and quite a number of meetings have been held without coming to any definite conclusion. There seems to be a division as to what road will be built, as there are three different ones under discussion. If they would dispense with so many meetings and building so many railroads on paper, and commence work in earnest they would have a road much sooner.

A DELEGATION of the Women's Temperance Union called upon Miss Cleveland, at the White House some days ago but not for the purpose as was supposed of using their influence on Miss Cleveland to dispense with wine of any kind at the Presidential dinners. A small plumb album, in which the sentiments of the visitors were inscribed, was presented to the lady of the House, after which they were introduced to the new President.

JUDGE SPEER, of Georgia, has removed one of the deputy marshals in his court and sentenced him to ten days in jail for non-performance of duty. He was severely lectured for not performing his duty as a marshal in summoning some jurymen. Notwithstanding the censure of the press generally in the appointment of Emory Speer as District Judge, he has been highly complimented for his department on the bench during his first court.

DURING the year just passed there were in New York city 236 suicides, an increase of about 71 per cent. over the previous year. Of this number nearly four-fifths were males, with ages ranging between 15 and 80 years. The various modes of these suicides have been recorded. Ninety-two shot themselves, forty-nine took poison, eighteen stabbed themselves and the remaining twelve jumped from high places. One of the chief causes was disappointment in love.

THE Philadelphia Times in commenting upon the appointment of Joseph S. Miller as commissioner of internal revenue, says: "The appointment of Joseph S. Miller, of West Virginia, as commissioner of internal revenue, is the first lesson of the Cleveland Administration on the absorbing question of revenue reform. It has just as much to do with a free-trade or protection theory on the tariff as it has with the ebb and flow of the tide; but it has so much to do with honest, practicable revenue reform, that it may be accepted as ending the first lesson of the new President on that vital issue."

JUDGE COTHRAN, in his charge to the grand jury at Spartanburg last week, gave some sound advice to all persons who are in the habit of carrying concealed weapons. He referred particularly to the practice of carrying them, and for no other use than to shed blood on the slightest pretext. Most of the murders committed in our State may be directly attributed to the ever ready, convenient pistol. The law against carrying concealed weapons should be rigidly enforced, and if necessary, the punishment for its violation should be greater. As the Judge

wisely remarked, they are made for no other use than the shedding of blood.

THE Texas Senate was the scene of a disgraceful occurrence on the 14th inst., and for some time a free fight seemed imminent. Two Senators became rather angry while discussing a bill, one favoring and the other opposing it, and ugly language was used by both of them. Pistols and knives were drawn, and bloody work would have ensued but for the timely entrance of the Lieutenant-Governor. Both men are of unquestioned courage, and the friends of both are fearful of a tragic ending of the difficulty. It is a deplorable state of affairs when men of such prominence are guilty of such conduct in the capitol of the State, and are ready to shed blood over a bill of so little importance.

THE President will be brought to a test in a very short while on his civil service position. Within a few weeks the commission of the postmaster in New York city will expire and a successor will have to be appointed. Whether the present incumbent will be his own successor or not is a question agitating the minds of the New Yorkers. He has filled the office faithfully, and is backed by the Independents of the State. Whether he will be reappointed remains to be seen. Some seem to be in doubt as to the sincerity of the President in his position on the civil service law as laid down in his letter to Mr. Curtis, and in his inaugural address, and will await with interest the result of the test to which he will be brought.

In the defeat of Phil. Thompson and the appointment of Miller, of West Virginia, to be Commissioner of Internal Revenue, we find that no matter how well a man is endorsed, and the number of his endorsers, still if one man opposes his appointment and can show to the chief that it would be unwise to make the appointment it will not be done. In the case of the appointment to fill this important office Thompson was backed by the Kentucky delegation, and a number of others, including men of New York, representing a large capital. Yet he found in Randall a strong opponent who used his influence against him, and we suppose succeeded in convincing the Secretary of the Treasury that he was not the man for the place, as Miller was nominated and confirmed by the Senate.

A GENTLEMAN of Washington, who is prominently identified with civil service reform, gives his views of the contest in New York city over the postmaster in the following language: "The term of Postmaster Pearson expires on the 22d inst. Pearson has so conducted his office as to have secured the enmity of two-thirds of his subordinates, and at the same time he has secured the good will of every business man in New York city. The business men want him retained. The politicians want his place. If he is to go, who shall succeed him? That is the question which has given the President an endless amount of trouble. First a delegation of the organization known as the New York County Democracy came over to see about it. Then a few stragglers from Irving Hall followed, and last Tammany with war paint and feathers took the warpath. The County Democracy has control of nearly everything in New York at present. Tammany is out. The President cannot afford to ignore Tammany and recognize either of the other organizations, as such an act would bring about certain defeat next fall. It would be the same if Tammany got the office, hence you may look to see Pearson reappointed to prevent a split, and, in my opinion, a non-resident of New York city will succeed Robertson. Dan Lockwood's chances are best, and in spite of his refusal of an unproffered office I think he will get it." The result of this contest will be awaited with anxiety by men of both parties, as it will show beyond a shadow of a doubt the position of the President on civil service reform.

#### Southern Office-Seekers.

A leading exchange in commenting upon the number of office-seekers in Washington city since the new administration came into power, refers to the small per cent. which hail from the Southland.

It was the opinion of everyone, and was discussed by the Northern Press that Southern men would flock to the National Capitol after the installation of a new President to reap the fruits of a Democratic victory. They have been very much surprised to know that comparatively, very few of the office-seekers came from the Southern States, but that the majority hail from the North or West. The South feels that in electing a Democratic President they have gained for themselves that government administered, by pure and just men which the Constitution secures for them. They are satisfied to know that they have a President who will administer the government, and support the Constitution to the best of his ability.

The South only asks for a change of officers where the present incumbents have degraded their position for party purposes or are incompetent to fill the positions to which they have been appointed. That the incompetent, and party partisans in office in the South shall be removed is what our people desire and confidently expect.

#### Viewed from Abroad.

The New York Commercial Advertiser, the leading commercial paper in the United States, has an interesting and readable letter from its correspondent in New Orleans on the exhibit of the Palmetto State. It goes into details and gives a complete description of the various products on exhibition, and compares them with the exhibits from other States. After discussing the cotton exhibits—sea island and upland—and complimenting the State on what it has done in the way of inventions for better preparing it for market, the correspondent gives a description of the rice exhibit, which

he says justly claims to be the lead in the world. The most prominent and perhaps the most attractive feature of the South Carolina exhibit is a pyramid of phosphate rock made of thirty tons of the land and river rock. After commenting upon the exhibit of this industry, he compares it with the mining industry of the other States. He says:

As every commodity is estimated upon a gold basis, it is interesting to compare the yield of the phosphate of South Carolina mines with that of the gold mines of the Southern States. The gold mines of Alabama, Georgia, Maryland, North and South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas and Virginia, produced, in 1884, \$266,828.77.

The production of gold in the Southern States last year being about the annual production of these States since the establishment of mines in the United States, and the production of phosphates in South Carolina for the last year being \$2,500,000, gives that State, as a mining district, including her gold, ten times the advantage of the Southern States. Should the rate of production of phosphates continue as it has in the fourteen years of its discovery, in the same length of time which has elapsed since United States mines have been recorded the production of gold, the value would reach the enormous sum of \$300,000,000; and there is reason to think that it will far exceed this amount, as the demand increases every year and the supply is believed to be inexhaustible.

This comparison, and the prospects our State for the future, is as bright as the most sanguine could expect. This correspondent, speaks in flattering terms of the mineral exhibits, including the granite quarries of our own country, and the manufacturing industries of the State. He thus sums up his article in the exhibit of our State:

As a truthful exponent of what the State contains, there is no State exhibit in the Exposition which surpasses that of South Carolina. Other States may exceed it in specialties. Some of the Western States expend their whole effort on grain, others make their minerals the point of interest, but South Carolina does not allow the phosphate or rice to eclipse the cotton, grain, lumber or manufacturing exhibits. It shows the whole State for what it is worth, and convinces all who examine the exhibits carefully that the resources of the State are as valuable as they are varied. After all it is impossible to show in an exhibition the chief characteristics of this State as a place of residence. They consist of a climate at once healthy as mountain air from the North, meeting the ocean breezes from the South, and the most perfect natural drainage possible from mountains to ocean, and a society composed of earnest, educated working men and women, who blend with the elegant polish of manner which generations of culture has made second nature, the progressive spirit of the age. Necessity has brought forth every power within them, and the present status of the State as compared with the best days of its former greatness, speaks volumes for the enterprise of the South Carolinians of the New South.

#### ITEMS FROM ALBION.

Messrs. Editors: Trusting that, perhaps, another voice from Albion might not at this time be unwelcome, and wishing that the good people here should not be forgotten, the undersigned has presumed upon your time and space to send you a few notes, though the dearth of news here seems to be perennial. At last-winter seems to have bid us farewell, and the budding of plum and peach trees, the moaning of the dove and the gay song of the mocking-bird are heralds of approaching spring; though a day like Friday reminds us that we are not yet entirely without the shadow of winter. This section, of course, received its share of the damage done to crops by the severe weather, and oats have been so greatly injured that in some cases replanting has been necessary. Farmers have, of course, made the best use of the few fair days of spring, and many acres have been made to turn up their clods within the last ten days. The planting of corn will probably begin in earnest next week. Very little guano is being used about here this year, the farmers being determined to see what Mother Earth will bring forth without the aid of chemicals. A few of the farmers in this section are this year trying the virtue of terracing their lands. The land around here does most happily adapted for giving the plan a fair trial, if hills are all that is necessary.

You have already announced the death of Capt. R. C. Clowney, which occurred at his home here, on Thursday, the 12th inst., of pneumonia, after an illness of three weeks, and his remains were interred at New Hope church on Friday by the Masons. Captain Clowney was noted for his generous disposition, always giving freely to those in need; and it is said sometimes perhaps to his own deprivation. He leaves seven orphan children, the eldest of whom is in his eighteenth year. By the death of Captain Clowney, Fairfield has lost one of her bravest and most highly esteemed and useful citizens.

Two graves have been newly made at New Hope. Mr. Wm. Stevenson, who died in Columbia last week, having been buried there only a few days ago.

We are glad to welcome among us again our esteemed friend Dr. Jas. E. Douglass, who has recently taken the degree of M. D. at the Charleston Medical College. He has already entered upon the practice of his profession in partnership with his father. The Doctor has always been very popular here, especially among the ladies, and we wish for him unbounded success in his noble profession.

My little stock of news being exhausted, and not wishing to be pronounced a gossip, I will close at once. ERATUM.

A Banker's Very Profitable Investment. The report sent out last week that T. M. Thornton, Banker, of this city, had drawn \$75,000, it being the capital prize of the Louisiana State Lottery of this month, is true; and what is more, the money has been paid over without defalcation or discount. It is said that it is better to be born lucky than rich, but Mr. Thornton has the advantage of being born both rich and lucky.—Shelbyville (Ill.) Leader, Jan. 22.

#### Cushion-Stuffing.

In the rear of a small harness shop in a New Jersey village, the other day, the proprietor was making a thumping noise and raising a big dust by pounding a black hair, which he had taken out of an old carriage cushion.

"What are you pounding that hair for?" was asked when he stopped to get a breath and wipe the sweat from his forehead with a red cotton handkerchief.

"It is not hair," said the man.

"What is it then?"

"A mixture of marsh grass, moss, and cocoon fiber. Good imitation, though, isn't it? You see, hair is a first-class article for stuffing mattresses, cushions, etc., but it is expensive. It is clipped from the tails and manes of horses, dead and alive, and from the hair of the bellies of hogs, and from the human head. It is twisted into ropes to make it kinky, and when the kinky is set it is used to stuff the cushion. It costs a lot of money, even when freely mixed with short hair. Most people prefer a genuine hair cushion at 50 cents, to a genuine hair cushion at \$5. The manufacturers are commiserated with this mixture. Sometimes fine split whale-bone is put in the mixture, and sometimes, though not often, it is diluted a little with hair. The stuff costs from \$20 to \$25 a ton. It packs with use, but the cost of the cheap cushion wears out about as soon. We can make a new cover and then use the old filling over again by whipping it with a slender whip to liveen it up. There is no money in such stuff for any one who handles it, but we've got to meet the demand."—New York Sun.

#### The Evolution of the Skate.

Many a man of to-day can remember the long curled toe, steel runner imbedded in a solid piece of wood that formed the skate of his boyhood days. To the wood were attached the long straps and the screw in the heel that fastened the skate to the foot. This skate, too, was gutted, and the fellow that had a pair of "wooden bottoms" was the envy and wonder of all the other boys. The curly-toe gradually disappeared, the long straps gave place to the double toe-strap, and the heel-strap that with its harness rings always reminded one of a halter, took flight with the old wood-screw that used to be bored into the heel of the skate. Other changes followed rapidly. Some bright skater concluded that better speed could be attained if less of the steel took the ice, and the "rocker" skate made its appearance. Another happy thought knocked the toe-strap out in one round, and gave the steel clamps, lightened by means of a double screw and wrench, in place of them. A plate in the boot-heel, and knob on the skate, said "good-bye" to the heel-strap, and very shortly afterward clamps similar to those of the toe made the heel of the skate nearly perfect. A simple turn of the wrist connected the two sets of clamps with a lever, and the skate was made—*Milwaukee Globe*. [The *Globe* might have added that the process of evolution has to a very large extent done away with ice skates, and substituted rollers, which are now all the craze.]

#### Suddenly Acquired.

During an excursion from this city, while at Cleveland, the Kennard House was crowded, when a druggist appeared at night at the hotel office and demanded a bed. The clerk replied that there were only two vacant beds in the house, one of which was quarantined. The druggist said that he was a man and the other a Pittsburgh evening newspaper man, who were with the excursion. "To tell the truth, they are both pretty drunk, so you may take your choice as to which room you will sleep at." The druggist said that he was a good man, and that he was a good man, and he would doubtless be so drunk that he would lie quiet all night. He went to bed and was soon sound asleep. The journalist, however, awakened about 12 o'clock, and, thinking it a long time between drinks, he rustled himself unconsciously in the druggist's clothes and walked out. Ever and anon he muttered, as he treated all present:

"I am drunk, I am ever heard of. When I went to bed last night I only had 25 cents to my name, and now I've got over a hundred dollars (showing a crumpled roll of bills), and I'm bound to spend every cent of it before morning." He id.—Pittsburgh Telegraph.

#### A Lord Who Forgot His Trousers.

During his journey north, Lord Salisbury, the Conservative leader in the House of Lords, changed his costume for a full Highland rigout, intending it as a delicate compliment to the land of the kilt. But when he looked at himself in the glass he found that the tailor had cut his petticoats or whatever they are called, too short. So he made up his mind to put on a coney dress. He changed his upper garments, and then sat down for a few moments to read up his speech. This sent him to sleep. He only woke up with a start to find himself running into the station. He forgot his hat, and he forgot his trousers on his back and appeared at the window bowing, and this was how he was dressed: He had full Highland costume as far as the waist; above was a short and swallow-tailed coat, and the entire edifice was crowned with a bonnet—not just any bonnet, but a hat without noticing it. His lordship's horror when he stepped on the platform and felt the keen wind cutting his bare legs changed to absolute agony when his valet appeared with a bundle of clothing, and the people scrambling for his hands, waving their hands wildly, and exclaiming: "My lord, my lord, you've forgotten these."—London Referee.

It is said that in one of our country churches not a thousand miles off, at the conclusion of the services, the pastor offered a prayer so lengthy that a part of his congregation became so much worried they quietly left the house, while others did not behave as they should. The preacher on getting off his knees, discovered that most of his congregation had disappeared, resolved on presenting the crowd for misbehavior to the proper authorities, whereupon the officers of the church were called upon to assist in the work. One of the officers on being approached upon the subject declared that he would have nothing to do with it, at which the pastor, remarking that the people had rights as well as their preacher, and really he thought they all had a right to get up.—Columbia (Ga.) Sentinel.

Along the coast of the Alaska Peninsula there had been unusually plentiful and furious seasons. In the neighborhood of the Belkowsky one man was dismembered in his tent and lacerated to such an extent that the remains had to be buried on the spot. Another man had his arm crushed by a falling log, and the people of the tribe were so terrified that they did not dare to take their usual share in the labor of fishing along the river banks.

"Very cold last night, Mr. Townsend," said the reporter. "Cold I should say. Went home; lit a candle; jumped into bed; tried to blow candle out; couldn't do it; blaze frozen; had to break it off," replied Mr. Townsend.—Virginia (Neb.) Enterprise.

#### Commercial Failures for a Week.

NEW YORK, March 20.—The business failures occurring throughout the country during the last seven days, as reported to R. G. Dun & Co., number for the United States 231, and for Canada 27—total 258, against 282 last week, and 278 the week previous. More than two-thirds of the whole number in this country are furnished by the Southern, Western and Pacific States. In New York city the failures are very light and in Canada are decreasing.

#### A Madman's Terrible Deed.

ELKHART, Indiana, March 19.—A double tragedy occurred at the country residence of Louis Hubbell, northeast of this city, yesterday. William Hubbell, who was a drinking man and subject to aberration of mind, had been adjudged insane and was about to be removed to an asylum, but, taking advantage of the absence of his watchman, he fatally shot his wife and then turned the still smoking weapon to his own head and blew out his brains.

—A messenger from Omaha says Gen. Gordon killed three rebels before he himself was captured, and that the Rebels appropriated to his own use what little treasure was found in Klartown.

#### A MARVELOUS STORY

TOLD IN TWO LETTERS.  
FROM THE SON: "28 Cedar St., New York, Oct. 20, 1884. My father resides at Glover, Vt. He has been a great sufferer from Scrofula, and the enclosed letter will tell you what a marvelous effect

#### Ayer's Sarsaparilla

has had in his case. I think his blood must have contained the humor for at least ten years; but it did not show, except in the form of a scrofulous sore on the wrist, until about five years ago. From a few spots which appeared at that time, it gradually spread so as to cover his entire body. I assure you he was terribly afflicted, and an object of pity, when he began using your medicine. Now, there are few men of his age who enjoy as good health as he has. I can easily name fifty persons who would testify to the facts in his case.

Yours truly, W. M. FARRIS.

#### FROM THE FATHER: "It is both a duty for me to state to you the benefit I have derived from the use of

#### Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

Six months ago I was completely covered with a terrible humor and scrofulous sores. The humor caused an immense and intolerable itching, and the skin cracked so as to cause the blood to flow in many places whenever I moved. My sufferings were great, and my life a burden. I commenced the use of the Sarsaparilla in April last, and have used it regularly since that time. My condition began to improve at once. The sores have all healed, and I feel perfectly well in every respect. It cleans the blood of all impurities, aids digestion, stimulates the action of the bowels, and thus restores vitality and strengthens the whole system.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Sold by all Druggists; \$1.50 bottles for \$5.

## TAKE CARE OF YOUR MONEY,

—AND—

## Make a Little of it Buy

## GOODS

OUR STOCK IS OPEN AND READY for "all comers."

EVERY DEPARTMENT FULL, AND

Goods CHEAPER than they have been for years.

OUR GOODS HAVE BEEN BOUGHT as LOW as anybody can buy them and we

INTEND TO SELL THEM.

COME AND EXAMINE OUR STOCK before you buy; and we guarantee you will

LOSE NO MONEY BY IT.

McMASTER, BRICE & KETCHIN.

#### ELECTION NOTICE.

An election for Intendant and four Wardens of the Town of Winnsboro, S. C., to serve for the ensuing municipal year, will be held at the Town Hall on Monday, the 6th day of April prox. Registration books will be opened on the Thursday, Friday and Saturday preceding said election, for the registration of voters.

The following persons are hereby designated to conduct the registration and manage the election: J. H. Probst, W. S. Rabb and J. G. Gladden.

By order of Council.

I. N. WITHERS, Clerk.

Winnsboro, S. C., March 14, 1885.

Mar17td

#### 15<sup>th</sup> CAPITAL PRIZE, \$75,000.

Tickets only \$5.00. Shares in Proportion.

#### L.S.L.

Louisiana State Lottery Company. "We do hereby certify that we supervise the arrangements for all the Monthly and Semi-Monthly Drawings of the Louisiana State Lottery Company, and in person manage and control the Drawings themselves, and that the same are conducted with honesty, fairness and in good faith toward all parties, and we authorize the Company to use this certificate, with the fac-simile of our signatures attached, in its advertisements."

Incorporated in 1868 for 25 years by the Legislature for Educational and Charitable purposes, with a capital of \$1,000,000—to which a reserve fund of over \$500,000 has since been added.

By an overwhelming popular vote its franchise was made a part of the present State Constitution adopted December 2nd, A. D. 1879.

The only Lottery ever voted on and endorsed by the people of any State.

It never loses or postpones.

Its Grand Single Number Drawings take place monthly.

It offers an opportunity to win a FORTUNE. FOURTH GRAND DRAWING IN THE HISTORY OF THE LOTTERY. MUSIC NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY, APRIL 14, 1885—179th Monthly Drawing.

CAPITAL PRIZE, \$75,000.

100,000 Tickets at Five Dollars Each.

Fractions, in Fifth, in Proportion.

LIST OF PRIZES.

1 CAPITAL PRIZE, \$75,000.

2 PRIZES OF \$5,000, 10,000.

3 PRIZES OF \$2,500, 10,000.

4 PRIZES OF \$1,000, 10,000.

5 PRIZES OF \$500, 10,000.

6 PRIZES OF \$250, 10,000.

7 PRIZES OF \$100, 10,000.

8 PRIZES OF \$50, 10,000.

9 PRIZES OF \$25, 10,000.

10 PRIZES OF \$10, 10,000.

11 PRIZES OF \$5, 10,000.

12 PRIZES OF \$2, 10,000.

13 PRIZES OF \$1, 10,000.

14 PRIZES OF \$500, 10,000.

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42 PRIZES OF \$250